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## General conference of National, patriotic forces supported

PROVINCES, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).— The clergy, elders, party activists, workers and government employees and a large number of the local inhabitants from the center of Ghazni province in a gathering held last Tuesday at the governorate hall expressed resolute backing for the general conference of the national and patriotic forces for establishing the vast national fatherland front as the fundamental statement made by Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of RC and Prime Minister at the conference.

Speaking on the importance of the conference, Eng. Nazar Mohammad, Minister of Public Works said: "Formation of the vast national fatherland front is aiming at strengthening the unity of all national and progressive forces without any discrimination, and their direct participation in a united, single and sacred front for progress and building a prosperous society for the working people of Afghanistan".

Later, some party cadres, intellectuals, workers and elders also spoke in this connection. The gathering ended with a resolution.

Similarly, a grand meeting was also held on the occasion at Sheberghan, Jauzjan province, with the participation of the workers and employees of gas extracting and transferring department and members of the provincial trade unions.

Secretary to the provincial committee and Jauzjan governor described the role of the vast national fatherland front in eliminating of the counter-revolutionaries as important.

Later, two workers and craftsmen expressed unreserved support for holding the first general conference of the national and patriotic forces for preliminary preparations for the vast national fatherland front.

Likewise, a similar function was held on the occasion at Maidanshahr wo-

leswali, Kabul province, by the intellectuals, elders and the local inhabitants of Jalraiz and center of the Woleswali with the participation of deputy political head of the Brigade No. 76 and Maidanshahr woleswali who spoke in this connection.

The function ended by reading of the statement of the conference.

According to another report, in a function held on the occasion under the sponsorship of the 6th, 7th and 8th party precincts of Kabul with the participation of the noble representatives of Kabul and the officers and soldiers of the high military course, the fundamental statement made by Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of RC and Prime Minister, was read by Lt. Col. Faqr Ahmad, head of political affairs of the course which was warmly welcomed by the audience.

Then, secretary to the 6th, 7th and 8th precincts of Kabul spoke on the great historical importance of the vast national fatherland front. A number of the officers and soldiers on behalf of others in their speeches expressed all-out support for establishing the front.

The function ended with a resolution and concert.

A similar function was also held on the occasion by the employees of the military academy and Kabul University under the sponsorship of the 4A Party precinct at the Kabul University, yesterday afternoon.

At the outset after the fundamental statement made by Babrak Karmal, was read by secretary to the 4th party precinct, rector of the Kabul University, Dipl. Eng. Azizurrahman Sayeedi, while speaking on the lofty objectives of the vast national fatherland front described its formation as necessary for defence of the revolution and foiling the treacherous conspiracies of the enemies.

The function was also addressed by a lecturer of the Military Academy and

Dean of the College of Law and Political Sciences who spoke on the real nature of the vast national front, congratulating its establishment to the noble working people of Afghanistan.

Similarly, some primary organisations of the DOAY in their meetings expressed their backing for persistent efforts for consolidating the social pillars of the vast national fatherland front.

The meetings held on the occasion at the primary youth organisation of the

Engineering, Letters, and Economic Colleges, Enqelab and Spin Kelai high schools, Marastoon (House for Destitutes) and 30 primary organisations, were addressed by Malina Yusufi, member of the executive bureau and head of the girls and women division, Anwar, member of the executive bureau and head of the documents and liaison department and some members of the city committees and secretaries to the precincts of the DOAY in Kabul.



Dr. Saleh Mohammad Zeary, speaking at the function held by Kabul Provincial Committee.

(Photo: Bakhtar)

## British MPs urge government to change stand towards DRA

KABUL, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).—The three members of British Parliament who recently visited Afghanistan were able to see for themselves the sharp contradiction between the information on Afghanistan spread by the Western mass media and the reality in this country.

Ceteka, quoting the daily Rude Pravo, reports that at Western propagandists clearly realized the visit posed danger to the lies which have been spreading by Western press about the subversive actions of highwaymen against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet aid.

The Rude Pravo writes: The Western propagandists had launched a slanderous campaign against the British MPs before the visit took place. But what they feared most has become true.

The members of British Parliament officially confirmed after their return that the Western propaganda has been publishing mostly distorted and fabricated reports on Afghanistan's developments.

According to international wire services and other

sources, the three members of British parliament attended a press conference in London on January 13 during which they urged the British government to change, as soon as possible, its stand towards the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Addressing the press conference, the three British MPs said that the government of the Democratic

Republic of Afghanistan, under the leadership of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, is in full control of the situation.

Robert Leatherland, Ronald Brown and Allan Roberts, who were speaking before a great number of journalists, showed identical views about the fact the Western mass media are publishing exaggerated reports about Afghanistan. (Continued on P. 4)

## GDR, Yugoslavia underline interest in detente

BERLIN, Jan. 15, (ADN).—German Democratic Republic Party and State Leader Erich Honecker and Yugoslav Foreign Minister underlined the interest of their states and peoples in continuing detente in Berlin on Wednesday.

The General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman, who received Yugoslav Foreign Minister for a friendly talk, acknowledged the successes of the Yugoslav workers in socialist construction.

Erich Honecker pointed to the constructive and realistic peace proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member states.

He said, it was an essential target of the GDR's international activities to contribute to concrete results in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. It was necessary to render yet closer and more effective the common struggle of all progressive and peace-loving forces against the confrontation policy of imperialism, for preserving peace, for disarmament and the continuation of detente.

Erich Honecker acknowledged the role of the non-aligned states. The GDR supported their anti-imperialist aims which were directed against colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, towards peace, disarmament and a democratic transformation of the entire system of international relations, he said.

The same day Werner Krolkowski, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and first deputy prime minister, received the Yugoslav Foreign Minister. The two sides appreciated the high level of the bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields. They expressed their determination to consolidate mutually beneficial cooperation.

## Letter of merits given to party combatants

KABUL, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).— To appreciate and commemorate the heroic combatants of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan who had voluntarily gone to Kabul woleswalis to expose the conspiracies of the US imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, Pakistani militarism and to enlighten the local inhabitants of Kabul woleswalis and have now returned home successfully, a function was held by the Kabul Provincial Committee last Tuesday afternoon.

At the outset, Dr. Saleh Mohammad Zeary, member of the Politburo, Secretary to the PDPA CC and member of RC Presidium expressed gratitude for the valorous activities of the combatant party youth who are making untiring efforts for prosperity of the noble compatriots.

Drawing further attention of the party devotees towards their grave duties and historical mission before the party, government, people and the homeland Dr. Zeary said "We are fully confident that as a result of sacrifice and indefatigable efforts of our combatant youth the enemies of our revolution and working people will be humiliated, and treacherous and shameless propaganda by exported rebel bands will be prevented, thus a peaceful atmosphere for building a new, blossoming and pridetful Afghanistan will be created".

Three party members on behalf of their colleagues pledged to take active part in serving the people by working day and night and without due consideration to difficulties and hardships.

At the end, the letters of merit issued by Kabul Provincial Committee for their sacrifice and indefatigable efforts were distributed to them by Lt. Col. Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of PDPA CC, RC Presidium and Minister of Communications.

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## Ghazni youths volunteer to help ensure security

GHAZNI, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).—A number of revolutionary and combatant youths from Ghazni Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth have volunteered to operate along with soldiers and officers of the armed forces and policemen to ensure security and wellbeing of the people there.

A function was held in this connection at the governorhouse with the participation of militant youths of Ghazni DOAY, where the combatant youth were given arms.

Addressing the function, Eng. Nazar Mohammad, Minister of Public Works, explained the role of the youth in defending the honour of the homeland and gains of the new evolutionary phase, wishing their further successes in crushing the enemies of the homeland, and that of people and the revolution.

Some of these devoted youths, said that knowing their historic mission, they have volunteered to throw the enemies of the prosperous people of the country into the dustbin of the history.

At the function, attended by some soldiers and officers of the armed and police forces, a number of party cadres and activists, gifts prepared by DOAY, were distributed by Public Works Minister to Ghazni brigades.

TALUQAN, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).—With toppling down of the rebels in Postkhor, Ahandara, Bulak and Warqabuz villages of Taluqan city, security has been restored there and the working people have appreciated this valorous and struggling spirit of defenders of the homeland and the revolution.

## Mongolian new envoy named

KABUL, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).— Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of RC and DRA Prime Minister has issued the agreement to the appointment of Puntsagiin Shagdarsuren, as ambassador of the People's Republic of Mongolia in Kabul, sought earlier by the government of that country.

## Rebels set holy Korans on fire

PROVINCES, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).— Agents of world imperialism and international reaction, these enemies of the holy religion of Islam and prosperity of the working people, who have set on fire the boys' and girls' schools in Roshtaq district, Takhar province have recently, burnt 30 volumes of the Holy Koran along with teaching materials.

Bakhtar reports that the toiling people of the district, who visited the schools, indignantly condemned the treacherous and antisocial actions of the rebels, expressing all-out readiness for capturing and eliminating these counter-revolutionaries.

According to another report two ringleaders of the rebels, Abdul Hamid and Neek Mohammad, who have robbed Forestry Department's warehouse recently, were captured and some of the stolen goods were seized from their houses.

The captives, both residents of Kabab Ismael village of Qalai Nau, are under investigation.

BAGLAN, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).— Workers and employees of Baghlan Agricultural Department have donated their one day salary to Afghan Red Crescent Society recently.

## India for consolidation of non-aligned movement

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15, (ADN).— "Our endeavour is to hold together the non-aligned movement and enable it to recapture its sense of purpose. We are and shall remain active but in a spirit of partnership and cooperation", Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said in an interview published by the National Herald yesterday. On the first anniversary of her re-assuming office as premier, She added, since then "we have indeed been playing a helpful role. If there is some forward movement towards discussions, some of the credit must go to the restrained position which we took when all around us there were hysterical noises".

Turning to domestic policy she said: "economically and administratively the situation is far stronger and sounder than it was in January last year. The economic situation has shown steady revival since July 1980 with a slowing down in the rate of inflation, better agricultural output, pick-up in industry, particularly in power and coal". She added that she was, however, "deeply aware of the hardships of different sections of the people...the occasion now is...for harder and more single-minded efforts to produce greater results".

## El Salvador:

## FMLN's successful offensive continues

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 15, (ADN).— The units of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) continued their four-day-old successful offensive against the junta troops on Tuesday. The FMLN has initiated measures to set up new political and military administrations in the liberated regions.

The political general strike started on Tuesday in support of the liberation struggle has further spread, news agencies report. In San Salvador and other towns local and long-distance traffic has been brought to a halt. The workers of large works have stopped work as did the bank clerks and state employees.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) said that units of the Honduran and Guatemalan armies entered El Salvador on Tuesday in order to help the junta army and that Guatemalan units prepare for a march to Santa Ana, the country's second-largest town held by the FMLN for a few days.

The Honduran regime has sent the tenth air-borne battalion to El Salvador whose soldiers underwent special training at the US Fort Gulick base in the Panama Canal zone for "fighting guerrillas".



Since the victory of Saur Revolution the Afghan women have begun to take more active part in productive works. The above picture shows Afghan women working in a textile mill near Kabul.



## KABUL NEW TIMES

## Editorial

## Construction task is the duty of all

It must be admitted that the victory of Saur Revolution especially its new phase mark the beginning of a new historical epoch. It is the victory of oppressed over oppressors, the exploited over exploiters and finally the victory of large masses of workers, peasants over the parasites and landlords who used to thrive on the labour of others. The Saur Revolution, no doubt, is the culmination of a lengthy and pain taking struggles of the patriots against the tyranny and cruelty of a small ruling clique which ruled over the country for long time and managed to survive with the help of reaction and colonialism in the course of history.

The wise leading role played by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, coupled with the growing political awareness on the part of the progressive minded elements and patriotic forces and the valour displayed by the broad democratic strata of the masses and the readiness noticed among different tribes and nationalities to struggle against social and economic ills served as important and decisive factors in the victory of Saur Revolution.

The new phase of Saur Revolution which saved the people, the homeland and revolution from the oppression and tyranny of blood thirsty Amin, the agents of CIA, and his criminal band, proceeded from scratch to build the country.

The programmes undertaken by the new phase of the glorious Saur Revolution are aimed at turning a backward and predominantly agrarian society into a progressive country to guarantee stable rates of growth in all sectors of the national economy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

But prior to every thing else the people need a democratic life and a climate of peace, freedom, democracy and justice. This was ensured through the great national document, the Fundamental Principles, which provided the people with opportunity to enjoy their human rights and democratic freedoms. This was indeed a great cure for the ailment which the people were suffering from for long time.

The state came out to guarantee the right of people to live in an atmosphere of peace and freedom. Human Rights and freedoms are the most valuable assets which are impatiently sought in every society. The party and government leadership were aware of the thirst of the people and therefore they provided every ground to let the peo-

ple quench it. The people now enjoy the freedom to practice their religious rites, develop and enrich their culture and speak their language.

The progressive system established in the second phase of Saur Revolution provides equal opportunity for all to get education without any distinction as to sex, race, tribe, sect, clan, culture and language. Public health and medical services are now at the service of all and are not the privilege of few. Now the working people of Afghanistan are the master of their own destiny.

To overcome economic obstacles and solve economic problems the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the DRA government with the help of experts and well-versed planners have already drawn up social and economic development plan with ambitious and lofty targets. If attained we are sure that a new blood will be transfused into the weak body of the national economy, a legacy of the past.

However, the imperialists headed by US imperialism and its allies have been throwing rocks to obstruct the implementation of the gigantic progressive plans which are intended to provide a moving and driving force to the transformation of the Afghan society. They are trying not only to create obstacles to the measures adopted in the interest of the workers, peasants and toilers of Afghanistan but also make every effort to weaken or undermine the growing ties between the people and the government.

The people of Afghanistan who have found the opportunity to have a voice in the programmes affecting their life are resolutely determined to take part in the development activities which are expected to bring substantial results in getting the country forward on the road to social and economic construction.

No doubt the rehabilitation of the national economy will take time and need efforts on the part of all toilers and patriots. The present generation has the responsibility to prepare the ground for successful accomplishment of this formidable task. With the establishment of light and heavy industries as envisaged in the five year development plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan it is expected that the way will be paved towards industrialisation which is the main factor in strengthening the national economy.

## INT'L PRESS

MOSCOW, Jan. (Tass).—Tuesday's Moscow newspapers highlight preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. Items under the title "the gains of creativity" are devoted to accomplishments in separate branches of the economy. There are essays about delegates of the congress, socialist emulation pledges of the working people of some republics and enterprises. "Pravda" and "Selskaya Zhizn" write about preparations of the country-wide working people for the spring sowing campaign. "Sovetskaya Rossiya" prints an interview with General Secretary of the Writer's Union of Vietnam Nguyen Dinh Thi on creativity of Vietnamese writers, creative work of the Vietnamese people.

Member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, member of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, Chairman of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Stanislaw Wronski qualified the mutual assistance with the Soviet Union as the guarantee of security and peaceful development of Poland. In an article contributed to the newspaper "Pravda", he writes: "Fraternal mutual assistance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union are an important source of strength which helps overcome the difficulties and ensure Poland's continued successful advancement".

Characterising the "transitional period" in the United States, "Pravda" in a dispatch from Washington recalls the report of Congressman David Stockman and J. Kamp who warned that during the next 24 months the United States is in for an "economic dunkerque". That is a catastrophe, if the most energetic measures are not taken to cure the ailing economy."

In a reportage from New York "Pravda" writes about planned intervention of the United States in El Salvador. "On the Potomac River they are looking through a number of versions of invasion, including the use of reactionary Latin American regimes for the purpose", it is said in reportage "History is a Good Teacher. Unfortunately, it taught only little strategists of American imperialism who are again trying to draw the American people into a military venture".

The newspaper "Trud" in a dispatch from Prague, the seat of the world federation of Trade Unions, writes about broad solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran patriots. "The world Federation of Trade Unions stigmatises the El Salvadoran rulers, resolutely denounces the bloody junta", stresses secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions Juan Ponce.

There is the text of a statement which was made to the ambassador of Iran in the USSR in connection with the question of ensuring security of Soviet institutions and their personnel in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

potism and running the wheel of society to the interest of the toiling masses.

The free and brave people of Afghanistan who are fast and bravely traversing the path of liberating and revolutionary struggles.

The glorious Saur Revolution, under the leadership of PDPA and with the dedication and sacrifice of the armed forces represents the will and aspiration of vast masses of this land and enjoys the unreserved support of the people.

## A world economy poisoned by militaristic drugs

By a political analyst

In 1979, military spending in the world totalled 460,000 million dollars, whereas in 1980 it has already exceeded 500,000 million. Nearly 1,000,000 million dollars has been spent over the two years on speeding up the "dash to non-existence".

It is even hard to visualise the fantastic quantity of material values worth 1,000,000 million dollars. A sum of 1,000,000 million dollars is the annual GNP of such an industrial giant as Japan. Such is the price of the arms race in our time.

Such wastefulness with the existence of an enormous number of acute problems has, naturally, not passed without leaving its imprint on the world economy, in the first place, its non-socialist sector. The current year has seen symptoms of an acute poisoning with militaristic drugs manifesting themselves ever more clearly in the economies of the developed capitalist countries.

Unfortunately, this manifests itself in politics, too. The hallucinations about military superiority over the USSR, the attempts to bring the world back to old bad times of the cold war, embargomaniac—these and other syndromes of a crisis of political realism have greatly aggravated the situation in the world. Fraught with cat-

astrophic dangers is the new nuclear doctrine of the USA, formulated in the notorious directive 59 signed by President Carter recently. Indeed, the very first nuclear explosions will touch off a chain reaction and lead to a global holocaust, to the disappearance of the human race. Therefore, today, as never before, politicians in all countries must, or, to be more exact, are duty bound to, seek peaceful means in solving controversial issues, are obliged to put a stop to the arms race ruining every family both in the rich North and in the poor South.

By swallowing up tremendous funds, the arms race has in many respects helped to create a situation where inflation in most of the capitalist countries has become uncontrollable and unmanageable. Public, governmental or other controls over the price formation are in an ever larger measure becoming conditional, rhetorical, while control over the military sectors of production is non-existent in general. On every hand, the rate of profit being derived by the military-industrial companies exceeds many times over the profits of firms manufacturing civilian goods.

The manufacture of arms, latest types of arms in particular, has become

the most profitable business, yielding 200, 500 and even 1,000 per cent in profit. The NATO programme envisaging a further growth of arms production, is, in fact, an inflationary programme: guns and butter are incompatible things. One has to choose one or the other.

By speeding up inflationary processes, the arms race simultaneously devours jobs. According to US scientists' calculations, a sum of 1,000 million dollars invested in civilian branches of industry creates twice or thrice as many jobs as the same sum invested in the military sector of the economy.

Military spending in the NATO countries is considerably in excess of their defensive needs. A group of US experts has latterly made, as they put it, a "thorough" study of US military expenditure, putting its ceiling at 70,000 million dollars. Actually, however, more than 170,000 million dollars has been earmarked for the Pentagon for the 1981 fiscal year, that is, 100,000 million dollars more than is needed by the USA and its allies for defence purposes. Matters are even reaching such lengths where the Pentagon fails to put to use the money allocated. If the USA, following the example of the Soviet Union, adhered to a purely de-

fensive doctrine, this would make it possible to direct 100,000 million dollars into the civilian sectors of the US economy, which would increase the number of jobs by four million. This would have helped to lower almost by half the present level of unemployment there.

The facts and figures given above speak for themselves. The militaristic drugs have pernicious effects on the state of the economies of Western, and also, unfortunately, many developing countries. In the final analysis, this can lead to a crisis explosion even greater in strength than the 1929-33 "great depression" in the West, whereas the explosion of only one nuclear bomb can result in an irreparable fate for the entire human race.

There is no other more pressing and important problem than that of sustaining life on the planet. It is this subject that should in the first place be taken up in Madrid, where meetings are now being held by way of a preparatory stage for the conference of representatives of states that were parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The right to live—the main, basic and inalienable human right—must be guaranteed absolutely and for good.

## Trade unions in the USSR and the developing world

By Yuri Ulyanin

Currently the Soviet trade unions maintain permanent contacts with more than 80 trade union centres in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The main areas of cooperation between the Soviet trade unions and the trade union associations in the developing world are as follows.

In their international activities, the Soviet trade unions attach great importance to the transfer of experience in economic, social and cultural development, accumulated in the course of building socialism. At the 15th congress of the Soviet trade unions Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said that "the force of example, which socialism provides, has always played an important role in the development of the international working class movement. At the present stage, the force of our example in the sphere of production and technical progress has assumed special importance."

Nowadays many developing countries are faced with the problems which the Soviet state had to tackle during the first years after the 1917 October Socialist Revolution—to organise production management, introduce workers' control at the industrial enterprises, create the social insurance system, etc. Of course, in every country building a new society is a peculiar process, typical of a given country only. But still, this process contains a lot of things typical of all the countries at this stage of development. The wealth of experience in building socialism, accumulated by the Soviet trade unions, may prove useful to the developing world.

Trade unions in the Soviet Union, Asia, Africa

and Latin America permanently exchange delegations. These extensive contacts promote mutual trust and understanding, and help exchange experience in coping with different problems. In the course of this exchange, the delegations discuss and coordinate various trends in the trade union movement, thus evolving a common stand in the face of international capital.

The Soviet trade unions also give practical assistance to the developing world's trade union movement. First of all, in the field of training trade union cadres and activists for the young independent states. The Higher School of Trade Union Movement yearly admits more than 400 activists from Asia, Africa and Latin America, sent to the Soviet Union by their national centres by agreement with the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.

The Higher School attaches great importance to economic subjects. The students are trained in scientific organisation of labour and production management, fundamentals of mathematical analysis, linear programming, fundamentals of Soviet labour legislation, social insurance, labour protection, etc. Trade union activities mean human contacts, and therefore, the curriculum includes pedagogical subjects. The curriculum at the Higher School's Department of International Affairs is such as to give the students from the developing countries the maximum of knowledge needed in their routine trade union activities back home.

The Soviet trade unions extensively participate in the work of international trade union centres to voice solidarity with and support for young independent nations. Thus, jointly

with the World Federation of Trade Unions, they proposed to convene an international conference of solidarity with the working people of Nicaragua and actively participated in the Third International Conference of Solidarity With the People of Palestine. In 1979 the 65th session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation adopted a final document on implementing the decisions of the ILO World Conference on Employment. The document reflected some provisions contained in the draft resolution on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, submitted for discussion by the Soviet trade unions delegate, particularly the part on the dependence of employment on universal disarmament. Soviet trade union delegates participated in the special sittings of the conference on implementing the ILO declaration on the inhuman apartheid policy

conducted by racist South Africa.

The Soviet trade unions sponsored numerous acts of solidarity with the Chilean working people, support for the just demands to grant political freedoms to the people of Uruguay, Guatemala, and other Latin American countries.

The Soviet trade unions are active in the international campaign for the just cause of the Arab working people and trade unions, united in the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation.

The multi-farious international activities the Soviet trade unions are conducting to support the developing world's working people, are wholeheartedly approved by the Soviet people. In their internationalist endeavour the Soviet trade unions are guided by the ideals of justice, equality and solidarity with the working people all over the world.

## Int'l econ. relations

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Tass correspondent Yevgeni Menkes reports:

To remove inequality and exploitation from the international economic relations, to speed up the development of young independent states, to put an end sooner to poverty, hunger and diseases—such are the concrete tasks faced by the world community in connection with the third development decade proclaimed by the United Nations.

The success of the international strategy, United Nations documents say, is inseparably connected with the observance of the principles of complete respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, independence, non-interference in internal affairs of other states,

It is pointed out here that concrete steps for disarmament would make it possible to save considerable resources that could be used, specifically, for the social and economic development of developing states.

In the opinion of the leaders of the Group of 77 which now includes over 100 developing countries, global talks on economic matters could become an important instrument in the effort to implement the key provisions of the strategy and to establish a new international economic order bilateral and multilateral unofficial consultations on the agenda and the procedure of these talks that are planned to be started this year are now held at the United Nations headquarters.

## HOME PRESS REVIEW

The daily Anis in its recent editorial entitled "Persistent Struggles towards homeland's progress and development" writes:

Struggle towards realisation of lofty objectives of the revolution, struggle towards development and progress, struggle towards well-being and human prosperity, struggle for ensuring the social justice and finally struggle for building a new society void of exploitation of individual by individual are all progressive and revolutionary struggles which are required to be carried out

with untiring efforts and with due sacrifices and dedication. The victory of such struggles, tantamount to the victory of toiling people who had been deprived of real and true life under the rotten and exploitative regimes.

Our era is the era of such victories. Our era is the era of victory of revolutions and fall of decaying and exploitative regimes, an era in which the oppressed masses in the light of their awareness and combatant solidarity have toppled down the towers of tyranny and des-



## Exports Promotion Bank helps national traders, exporters

During the last nine months the Exports Promotion Bank has extended its largest loan to the Samoon Company.

Disclosing this Pohanyar Ghulam Mohammad Yaelaqi President of the Exports Promotion Bank in an interview with the reporter of the Kabul New Times said: a total of af. 788,834,520 has been extended as loan by the Exports Promotion Bank to the public enterprises and traders, and national traders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Such assistance will help the Exports Promotion Bank gradually realise its aims and objectives.

The above loans have been extended for exporting domestic products such as raisins, carpets, handicrafts, sesame seeds, linseed, fruits and grains.

The above loans have been extended to the traders and state enterprises for short terms. The loans of the Exports Promotion Bank are intended in the first place to be given to state enterprises and in the second place to the private national traders.

The main target of the extension of loans by the Exports Promotion Bank, Yaelaqi went on, is to take active part in the positive measures taken by the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for consolidation of the financial position of national traders and raising export of local products, he said.

Fortunately, Yaelaqi added, the Exports Promotion Bank has not spared any effort on its part to help in realisation of the objectives and aims of Saur Revolution and especially its new evolutionary phase. The state and public enterprises, national traders, and the industrial plants which are involved

By Our Own Reporter



Pohanyar Ghulam Mohammad Yaelaqi, president of Exports-Promotion Bank, during an interview with the Kabul New Times reporter.

one way or another in production of export goods have been benefitted more from the aids and loans of the Exports Promotion Bank.

The requirement for receiving the loans from the bank is availability of export goods and presentation of complete export documents, he said.

The assistance of the Exports Promotion Bank to the traders and exporters of Afghan goods mostly takes place at a time when agricultural and non-agricultural products are collected and made ready for sale. When these products are collected, the national traders and exporting firms are required to process them well and make them ready for export according to set standards.

As far as imports are concerned the clients are required to open respective letters of credit for the commodities they intend to import through the cooperation of the bank.

Pohanyar Yaelaqi said: During the first nine months of the current year the largest loan was extended to the Samoon Firm which is a state enterprise. The Samoon Company has taken upon itself the responsibility of exporting fruits,

nuts and grains of the country. In effect the activity of this company is a help to the original producers, orchardists and peasants of the country. The total loans extended so far to this firm amounts to 140 million afghanis. It is expected that a total of about 500 million afghanis will be extended as loan to this firm.

During the first nine months of the current year the bank has given a total of af. 788,834,520 to the state enterprises and national traders showing an increase of 33 percent over the loans extended during the same period in 1358.

Similarly the number of import credits which have been opened to public enterprises and individual national traders to import required goods needed in the country reaches 279. Under these credits raw materials needed by the manufacturing factories and primary commodities needed in the country have been imported in accordance with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce. The credits of the Exports Promotion Bank are extended only for those goods the import of which is permitted by the

Ministry of Commerce, he said.

Of course, he added, the amount credits differs from the other. The highest one is up to one million dollars and lowest to 10,000 or 15,000 dollars. Most of these credits are given in US dollars. Sometimes they are also extended in Pound Sterling and Deutsch Marks.

The total amount of credits extended during the first nine months of the current year has reached 1,160,788.00 dollars, £35,691 and DM 280,195 counting for an increase of 575 percent compared with the same period in 1358. It shows an increase of 300 percent compared with the whole year of 1358.

Likewise, Yaelaqi said, the Exports Promotion Bank has transacted 14 collections with a total cost of \$694,885.52 and DM373,169.30. The Bank has also extended a good deal of loans for the purpose of boosting up the level of production of export goods and raising the level of export of Afghan goods. These and other measures taken by the Exports Promotion Bank have certainly furnished great help and facilities for the country's producers, national traders and the Bank's clients.

The primary capital of the Exports Promotion Bank, he went on, was 100 million Afghanis.

In addition to the above primary capital the bank has been operating with a large amount of other sums counting for almost ten folds of its primary capital. This amount has been deposited in the bank as a result of current accounts, securities, domestic and foreign loans. Similarly the bank has received loans amounting to 100 million dollars and five million dollars from the governments of Iran and Iraq respectively. These have been included in the floating capital of the bank.

According to the charter of the Exports Promotion Bank the bank has been striving to handle all sorts of banking services such as opening of different accounts, opening of import and export credits accounts and extending different export loans. In the light of the objectives of Saur Revolution and especially its new evolutionary phase we have been making all possible efforts to discharge our duties and the tasks shouldered upon us by the charter of the bank. We have also endeavoured to improve and expand our banking activities and draw greater number of clients with a view to contribute to the strengthening of the national economy of the country at a time when every possibility is provided by the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to expand trade activity in

(Continued on Page 4)

## Vietnamese literature since the August 1945 revolution

Vietnam before 1945—during French Rule—had its own literature. But it was a shabby, limited literature, which consisted in variations on the spiritual life of the metropolis. Its influence was confined to a few towns and cities which had come into existence with the colonial State. And one often found in it sweet lullabies, sighs of despair or desire for social changes. However, the most salient feature of this literature was the feeling of hopelessness and despair emanating from it. Alongside this literature there was also revolutionary literature which contained some elements of democracy and progress. However, it was prohibited.

Since the August 1945 Revolution Vietnamese literature has undergone a complete change and literary life has taken a new direction.

First of all it is a literature tightly knitted to the life of the nation, a literature which affirms life and moreover, has turned into an instrument to educate the masses. A literature which strives to help fulfil the major tasks of the country to liberate the nation and build a new society, a socialist society.

Soon after the revolution almost all the well-known writers and poets in the country raised their voices to acclaim. There was no longer the dull atmosphere of the old days, the new literature now focused on life and was more related to the life of the nation.

However, the new characteristics and orientations were clearly seen only in the beginning of the first war of resistance (1946-1954), when writers, poets, as well as other patriotic citizens, volunteered to go to the jungle. They lived in the fighting zones and quietly fulfilled their daily tasks to serve the resistance. Strange enough, literary life was maintained during those years of hardship. In 1948, the Association of Literary and Arts Workers came into being and rallied around it the most typical authors of the period. Printed on zo paper—a kind of paper hand produced—the first issues of the "Journal of Literature and Arts" made their appearance, and continued to publish moving sketches of the fight against the enemy. They contained also poems extolling the fighting spirit of the whole people and translated poems from other countries, mostly from French.

The war of resistance against the French which lasted eight years, ended with the resounding victory of Dien Bien Phu (1954). But since 1960 the Vietnamese people have had to wage another war of liberation. The movement of concerted uprising in the southern provinces which started in 1960 developed into a nation-wide anti-US struggle. After 1975 the Vietnamese people had to continue the fight to defend their border in the South-west and in the North. In this country patriotism means daring to endure all kinds of hardships to oppose foreign invaders, to build socialism, and to organize the society properly in order to fight the invaders. Naturally, literature became a front in that common struggle. The question is how can literature serve the struggle to the utmost, most directly and—in the view of the contemporaries—most effectively; this question has been posed time and again by writers and poets. And it has determined the evolution of the new literature.

Thus our writers and poets have tried their best to go to the fighting and

production bases. A few of them, their rucksacks on their backs, went to the front and fought as soldiers.

Poems, short stories, essays and sometimes novels appeared after military campaigns.

The main characters in those works, be they soldiers, mothers or children bear the qualities of heroes. But they are ordinary people who are always directing their actions towards the common, lofty cause—the fight to liberate the country and build a new society.

Works such as To Quoc (The Homeland), Vung Troi (The Sky), Gio long (The Wind of the Sea), Dat nuoc dung len (The Country Rises up), Vao Lua (At the Frontline), Mat tran tren cao (The Battle for the Sky), Bien goi (The Call of the Sea), Chien is (The Fighters), etc., some of which are fairly well known, speak partly of the content of literature during the years of war.

To put it in a nutshell, the feelings that literature aims to awake in the readers, those which help build up the relationship between the literary works and the revolutionary masses are lofty feelings: the love of one's comrades, our fellow-countrymen yearning for a just cause, self-sacrifice for the sake of the common interest, etc.

And the people who carry with them those feelings are asserted as socialist men and women. As we all know, the fighting in Vietnam was carried out in the name of the nation and also in the name of socialism.

As early as 1954, one could find in a few works quite a lively picture of the new life: joining the coops, the fight to boost production in some construction sites or factories; the fight against superstitions. Despite temporary tribulations, the people described in those literary works are mostly optimistic, straightforward and imbued with love of life. They are not introspective, but outward-looking and their hearts are open to the collective.

The fact is that while the settings and mentalities are profoundly imbued with national characteristics, socialist elements have nevertheless taken root in this literature. The socialist character of this literature does not emanate only from the fact that it deals with socialist construction, but also from the organization and structure of literature. Literary associations in our country are organized from the central to the provincial levels. They are financed by the

State and writers, like other cadres, are paid by the State, apart from their salaries, writers are entitled to royalties. Creative work is encouraged. But it never fully meets the people's demands. For literature has volunteered to assume an important task—to contribute to the common cause of the revolution.

The nation and its citizens. In more concrete terms, it brought back freedom to the depths of the old society. To eradicate analphabetism was an event of great significance for literature, because it vastly increased the demand and the number of readers. For literature describes the masses and also serves the masses. Appreciation and criticism of literary works by the masses is being promoted.

We must also add, that, for a population of over 50 million, the circulation of each literary work is usually from 7,000 to 8,000 copies, sometimes over 10,000 copies, even 100,000 copies for the more popular books. Books are quite cheap and are available in public libraries. This is something any developing nation can be proud of.

Although they are linked with the present life of the nation modern Vietnamese literary works are not all up to the mark and have not met the requirements of the authors or the readers at large. They deal mainly with the war, but most of them fail to reach the required level of generalization. Works written about socialist construction still lack depth and are not really convincing.

Besides creative work during the past few decades we have registered some achievements in developing a new literature.

Compared to the pre-revolutionary period, the present Vietnamese literature has developed new genres. Poetry has made considerable headway, both in quantity, form and style. Prose (including film scripts) accounts for a large proportion of the whole. Literary criticism now enjoys a position it has never experienced in the history of our national literature.

The popularization of the old literary heritage, the translation of classical and modern literary works into foreign languages have made a considerable contribution to the perfection of the Vietnamese language. Looking at the present state of Vietnamese literature one feels that the Vietnamese language is in a state of flux and change.

(Continued on P. 4)



A branch of the Exports Promotion Bank.



Part of the Treasury Department of the Exports Promotion Bank.

## Hides for sale

Hides, sheep and goat casings productions of Kabul Slaughter House is for sale.

Local and foreign firms who wish to purchase, should submit their offers to the Purchasing Department of the Kabul Slaughter House and attend at bidding session on 24th Feb. 1981 (Hoot 5th, 1359) in Purchasing Department of Kabul Slaughter House.

Conditions can be seen, cash guarantee is required.

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## Hides for sale

Cow, buffalo, and camel hides, the bi-products of Kabul Slaughter House for 1360 are for sale.

Local and foreign firms who wish to purchase the above on contract should submit their offers to the purchasing department of Kabul Slaughter House and report at bidding session on March 1st, 1981 (Hoot 10th, 1359), in Purchasing Department of the Kabul Slaughter House.

Conditions can be seen, cash guarantee is required.

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## Czechoslovak, Algerian youth unions sign protocol

PRAGUE, Jan. 15. (Ceteka).— Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth, and Nourreddine Djelloul, general secretary of the National Union of Algerian Youth (UNJA), signed here on Wednesday a protocol on cooperation between the two unions in the 1981-1982 period.

The document sets the main forms of cooperation between the two youth organizations and the principles of their joint steps in the world youth movement.

Miloslav Dockal and Nourreddine Djelloul also signed a joint communiqué on the visit of the UNJA delegation to Czechoslovakia, which took place at the invitation of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee.

Nourreddine Djelloul, head of the Algerian delegation, was decorated with the Julius Fucik badge, a high distinction of the socialist union youth, awarded to him by the president of the union for his service to the development of friendship between Algerian and Czechoslovak youth.

Speaking to Ceteka later on Wednesday Nourreddine Djelloul said that the results of the visit to Czechoslovakia are very positive and a basis for further close cooperation between Algerian and Czechoslovak youth.

"We have signed two important documents, based on the traditionally close

## BANK...

(Continued from page 3) the country in the benefit of the working people of Afghanistan.

The different sections of the bank, he said, are now meeting the daily requirement of its clients. They render praiseworthy banking services which are required in a progressive society. The bank enjoys people's confidence and the prestige of a modern bank. There is a close relation between the prestige of the bank and the treatment of the banking staff and employees towards its local and foreign customers. Fortunately, the executive of the bank has done everything possible to keep its clients happy and satisfied with the services they render in the light of the lofty aims of Saur Revolution especially its new evolutionary phase.

We hope, he concluded, we could improve and expand our services in the future.

cooperation between the UNPA and the socialist union of youth. The regular exchange of delegations, working visits and contacts between the young pioneer organizations of the two countries have created good basis for a search for new possibilities of cooperation. The protocol on cooperation between the UNPA and the socialist union of youth creates prerequisites for the promotion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. (Ceteka).— The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the biggest and oldest human rights organization in the United States, has never received so many threatening letters full of hatred as in the past time, the Association's executive Director Benjamin Hooks has said.

## BLOOD DONATION

KABUL, Jan. 15. (Bakhtar).—More than 3000 officers and soldiers of the armed forces have donated 730,000 cc of their blood to Medical Sciences Academy of the Armed Forces. A physician of Military Academy said so far more than 5,000 officers and soldiers have volunteered to donate blood to the Medical Sciences Academy.

## Olof Palme again in Baghdad

BAGHDAD, Jan. 15. —United Nations envoy Olof Palme arrived in Baghdad yesterday for talks with Iraqi representatives on a possible settlement of the Iraq-Iran conflict.

He is to stay here till Friday and then leave for Tehran. Next week, he will inform Kurt Waldheim about the results of his mission.

Olof Palme is visiting the two countries for the second time since the outbreak of the Gulf war as a special U.N. envoy to help end the conflict. His first visit did not bring any result.

Meanwhile, an Iranian military communiqué reported that Iraqi artillery bombarded the petroleum centre in Abadan Tuesday. 150 Iraqi soldiers were killed in the Iranian province Ilam. However, Baghdad did not confirm these casual ties. Both sides continue asserting their superiority.

of relations. We shall broaden consultations on the situation in the world youth movement, and we have agreed to continue the regular exchange of study delegations from all spheres of activity", he said.

"We discussed with leading representatives of the international union of students the international activity of Algerian students as well as specific actions, such as the international conference of solidarity with the people and youth of Lebanon, the preparatory committee of which will meet in Algiers, and the conference of solidarity with the people of Western Sahara, to meet the second time in Rome.

## NEW STAMP ISSUED



KABUL, Jan. 15. (Bakhtar).— On the occasion of the advent of the 15th century Hegira, a postal stamp has been issued by the Ministry of Communications.

Costing afis. 15, the postal stamps will be put on circulation as of Saturday, January 17, 1980, which coincides with the birth anniversary of Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him).



Blood donation by the students and employees of the Military Academy.

(Photo: Bakhtar)

## Economic crisis aggravating in Reunion

ANTANANARIVO, Jan. 15. (Tass).— The economic crisis is aggravating in Reunion, France's overseas department in the Indian Ocean. Last year, the output of sugar cane, the main culture of the island, dropped by 14 percent on 1979. The prices of con-

sumer goods rose by 15.6 percent. The number of registered unemployed is now over 50 thousand. Another 14 thousand people in Reunion, mainly youth, do not even turn to official establishments, having lost all hope to find jobs. The number of the work-

ing of the island is about 310 thousand.

The cause of the crisis is, above all, the colonial policy of the authorities, says the organ of the Reunion, Communist Party, the newspaper "Temoignages". Keeping purchase prices of sugar cane at a low level under the slogan of capitalist "rationalization", the authorities and large companies actually cause bankruptcies of small farmers who join the army of the unemployed.

The newspaper writes that it is sought to justify the cutting of the production by allegations that it is less profitable to grow sugar cane in Reunion than sugar beet in the "Common Market countries". Monopolies are thus striving to cause the artificial shortage of sugar and to keep high prices of sugar in the world market and, hence, to ensure their high profits.

Livestock breeding and the production of food cul-

tures decaed in Reunion as a result of it being turned into a raw material appendage of the metropolis, "Temoignages" writes. The authorities hamper on purpose development of agriculture, fisheries, industry.

## All-out efforts for detente, says George Marchais

PARIS, Jan. 15. (ADN).—Everything should be done to thwart the aggressive plans of imperialism, to give fresh impetus to international detente and peaceful coexistence and to arrive at effective disarmament steps", George Marchais, General Secretary of the French Communist Party, said at a two-day plenary meeting of his party's central committee.

The Central Committee had dealt with the party's activities in the presidential elections. George Marchais is the communist candidate for the post of the French head of State.

TEHRAN, Jan. 15. (Ceteka).—The Iranian parliament passed yesterday the bill which authorizes the government to negotiate the settlement of financial and legal differences between Washington and Tehran.

However, the bill must also be passed by a parliamentary committee which sees to the adherence to the constitution.

## Vietnamese literature

(Continued from page 3) It is growing richer and richer every day and has made great progress regarding abstract expression so as to adapt itself to the current scientific and technical revolution and to modern ways of thinking.

We only made reference above to the unified language in the whole country, the Vietnamese language. There are in all 54 ethnic groups in Vietnam. The perfection of the Vietnamese language has not in the least impeded the development of the languages of the national minorities; on the contrary it has created favourable conditions for their development. Under the auspices of the revolutionary power, a number of nationalities have developed their own scripts for the first time ever for example, the Tay—Nung, the Hmong (Meo)... Writers from these ethnic minorities, write in their own languages, then have their works translated into Vietnamese. Sometimes they do it themselves.

Whatever the script in which it is written, literary language is finding its way into the people's life. This is a striking feature never seen before 1945. It is

something to be firmly preserved by Vietnamese writers and poets of the present and future generations, just as they have contributed to the achievements outlined above.

In the last two generations many writers and poets belong to the national minorities in Vietnam. This is a fact often referred to with pride in studying the emergence and training of new literary forces since 1945.

In general, in a country continually at war, where people always have had to endure hardships, to organize and train such a large rank of literary workers is really a considerable achievement. This has met with success thanks to our Party leaders, namely Ho Chi Minh, Truong Chinh, Le Due Tho, Vo Nguyen Giap, To Huu, Xuan Thuy who are themselves poets and essayists of note and whose works are widely known. Special mention should be made of the poems by Ho Chi Minh and To Huu which are highly appreciated by the public. We should not forget to mention the large number of workers, fighters, engineers, teachers, co-op members.

## BRITISH MPs...

(Continued from page 1) an. They supported the social reforms launched in the country by DRA government under the PDPA leadership.

Ronald Brown confirmed this view of Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of RC and DRA Prime Minister, when he had said that "once the foreign countries respect the frontiers and national sovereignty of Afghanistan, the Soviet limited military contingents will leave the Afghan soil."

He said during his stay in Kabul he had obtained adequate information about situation in Afghanistan which indicate the fact that what is published in the Western press on presence of Soviet limited military

contingent in Afghanistan is fully exaggerated.

The three deputies of British parliament said, the full control of situation in Afghanistan is totally at the hand of the DRA armed and police forces.

They supported the objectives of DRA government which have positively affected the toiling class in the country. Ronald Brown has noted that the DRA government, like all governments all-over the world, has enemies, however, the enemies of Afghanistan are supported by Pakistan.

They said they could freely go anywhere they wanted. They visited Kabul and its vicinity as well as Jalalabad, and one frontier post.

## Thailand armed provocations on border with Kampuchea

PHNOMPENH, Jan. 15. (Tass).— Thai authorities continue armed provocations on the border with people's Kampuchea, encroaching on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, reports the Kampuchean SPK news agency.

Beginning with January 9, the report says, Thai war planes repeatedly violated Kampuchean airspace. Over the same period, massive shelling of border areas of Kampuchea was undertaken about a hundred times in the provinces of Siemreap, Preahvihear, Battambang and Pousat. Under the cover of Thai artillery shelling, Pol Pot gangs repeatedly tried to intrude into the Kampuchean territory.

As a result of the criminal actions of Thai military, the SPK news agency says, there are casualties among innocent Kampuchean population and material damage has been done to border areas.

## WHAT'S ON?

### TODAY'S TELEVISION

Friday morning TV: Music, cartoon, news and commentary.  
Friday night TV: Afghan music, news and commentary, news high light of the week, variety music, and syrial.

### PHARMACY

Following medical stores will remain open from 8 a.m. Friday until 8 a.m. Saturday:  
Fahim, Klola Pushta, Bahadur, Shash Darak, Tawakul, Deh Afghanistan, Ansari, Ansari Watt, Afzal, Maiwand Watt, Roshan, Maiwand Watt, Akram, Baghban Kucha, Haddi, Rahman Mena, Balkhi, Ibne Cina Darmalzal will run 24 hours in different parts of Kabul.



Kabul Traffic: 42041.  
Visa and Passport Office: 21759.  
Kabul Security office: 20300.  
Central Fire Brigade: 13.  
Inter-Continental Hotel: 31841.  
Kabul Hotel: 24741.  
Spinzar Hotel: 22897.  
Kabul Airport: 26341.  
Millie Bus: 20441.  
Afghan Tour: 25358.  
Bakhtar Afghan Airlines Sales Office: 24451.  
Ariana Afghan Airlines Sales Office: 24731.  
Int'l-Tele-Communication Sec-20365.  
Bank Millie Afghan: 25451.  
Da Afghanistan Bank: 24079.  
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank: 21910.

## TODAY'S RADIO

Following is the Radio Afghanistan's foreign program:

Language	Local Time	Khz
Urdu	18.00-20.00	60230 (49 m)
English	20.00-21.00	
(for Neareast).		
Russian	21.00-21.30	11085 (25 m)
Arabic	21.30-22.00	11085 (25 m)
Dari and Pashtu	22.00-22.30	17755 (16 m)
		17755 (16 m)
(for Europe)	23.30-23.00	17755 (16 m)
German	23.00-24.00	

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Kiev: 15-century old city. Kreshchatik, the main thoroughfare of Kiev.